## THE FRENCH ARMY REVIEWED.

A Grand Military Display in the Presence of the Marshal President.

Soldiers and Citizens in Thousands at Longchamps.

MAGNIFICENT TOILETS AND FINE EQUIPAGES

The Military Physique of the Nation Deteriorating.

HOW THE SOLDIERS LOOKED.

Inferior to the German and Not Equal to the Spaniard.

MacMahon on the War Horse of Magenta.

A BRILLIANT . STAFF .-- THE MARCH PAST.

Effect of a Rain Storm on the Junketing Partsians.

Paris, June 13, 1875.

France may well be proud of the body of troops which was reviewed to-day at Longthamps. It is amazing that she should have apparently recovered from the series of unbroken disasters which seemed to have annihilated her military power so short a time

A GRAND SCENE ON THE REVIEW GROUND. Nothing could be more beautiful as a specimen of the pomp of warfare than the entertainment which delighted hundreds of Parisians this morning. Handsome carriages were filled with members of the apper classes of society. Gayly dressed pedestrians were present in serried masses, from the beautiful Church of the Madeleine to the furthest limits of the Bois de Boulogne. The suburbs poured forth their contingent of the sightseers. Seers indeed, for the interest which the French people take in the matter of soldiering remains unimpaired, notwithstanding the fact that the fearful but magnificent toy, the Grande Armée, which was inherited by the present generation from the heroes of the First Emp're, has been broken and dragged in the dust.

THE NATION A UNIT AT THE SPECTACLE.

Numbers of people having no possible concern with politics-comfortable tradespeople and laughing girls out for a holiday-were present to see the show, although the cost of the most ordinary conveyance to the grounds must have exceeded a month's income of many of them.

THE GLORY OF PAST PAGEANTS.

Reviews are now the only relic of the royal pageantry which struck the populace of France with awe and admiration under the old monarchies, and the people are fond of

THE PERFECTION OF OUTDOOR BEAUTY.

The scene to-day was perfect. The color of the feast trees in the Bois de Boulogne. laden with blossoms, and of the troops in their varied uniforms, made a brilliant background, which must have had a subtle charm for all those who are fond of a display of man-THE MILITARY PICTURE.

There were the stalwart cuirassiers in their glittering armor and helmets, the light cavalry in blue and silver, the dapper regiments of the line in their red trousers, and the mounted gendarmes, the finest household troops in Europe.

AN OLD PRIDE IN PROCESS OF DECAY. But, looking beneath the surface, it was asy to see that the old French pride in military life is dying out. The drummers and fifers did their best. Sometimes full bands burst out in the performance of a gallant air, but the appearance of the soldiers was after all weary and dejected. A great effort has been made lately to have them march well in line, but it has not been quite successful. The easy, careless stride of a well dritted infantry man has been exchanged for a slouchy

THE MUSTER ROLL-ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

estimated at 40,000-less than half as large as the force which continues concentrated around Paris-a fact which shows that the French government does not yet feel sure of having achieved a decisive victory over the revolutionary elements which are still smouldering in Belleville and at La Roquette.

MACMAHON'S LESSON TO THE PROPLE.

This is the second display of military atrength which has been made already under the Marshalate. It means a distinct warning to the French people and the surrounding nations that MacMahon is well equipped; that he will uphold his power by the sword against any attempt to disturb his rule of government; that he is amply sufficient to put down a revolutionary rising by the strong hand throughout the length and breadth of France, but that he is inefficient against the only foreign enemy by whom he is likely to be opposed.

THE GERMAN ARMY STILL SUPERIOR.

that the superiority of the German army over the French cannot be contested by the best friends of France. . It is impossible to dispute the German supremacy, and no French officer of any experience would dream of

PHYSIOLOGICAL CAUSES.

The physical strength of the French is inferior to that of the German or the Spaniard, who is, possibly, a finer soldier than the

WHAT THE FRENCH HAVE TO LEARN.

In the first days of their pride and of power, when they were the masters of Europe, the French were never remarkable for their knowledge of military tactics, nor for their orderly marching, and there is no evidence of improvement. They are still behind the English and the American. Nor do they seem capable of bearing the hardships of a long period of service, or to possess the enduring but somewhat irregular strides of the Carlists which enable the latter to make such rapid movements by wonderful marches.

THE FRENCH ARTILLERY.

There was a marked improvement in the artillery, and, indeed, this arm of the service has received more attention from the present authorities in Paris.

THE CAVALRY.

The French have some good light cavalry horses, but they do not, generally, ride well, and the chassepot is rather too heavy a weapon for the use of a light man.

GIVES IT UP.

It has been confidently said by a French general in high command that he doubted if the army could be formed in line of battle against the Germans, and that he believed a battle between them would be lost by the French before it was fought.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE PIELD. The Marshal-President, MacMahon, arrived

on the ground from Versailles. Hodid not enter Paris. His carriage stopped at the gate Suresnes, where he mounted a horse, the animal, it is said, which carried him on the field of Magenta. He rode at a brisk pace to the race course, his aides-de-camp fol-

THE MARSHAL'S UNIFORM.

The Marshal wore the splendid uniform of his rank and was decorated with the broad red ribbon of the Cross of the Legion of Honor and the Order of the Golden Fleece. HIS BIRTHDAY.

MacMahon completes the sixty-seventh year of his age to-day.

THE DISCOMFORTS OF POWER-HUNDREDS OF

DEADHEADS. The President was besieged with applications for tickets of admission to the review ground. Each member of the Assemblythere are about seven hundred-sent a request to the President for five tickets. The average number of the members of the French Jockey Club is seven hundred, and the members of the club invited visitors by right, because their organization is identical with the French Society for the Encouragement of Racing, to whom the grand stand belongs on a review day, and the stand was placed at the disposition of the government authorities, who in turn invited the members of the club.

IN BIVOUAG ON THE BOTS. Several regiments bivouacked in the Bois de Boulogne last night, though the weather was

THE CHIEF COMMANDS.

General Ladmirault. Governor of Paris. commanded the troops, assisted by six generals of division, thus: -Generals De Montauban, Lebrun, Deligny, Baltaille, Lallemand

EXERCISING WITH EMPTY STOMACHS.

There was no breakfast before the review. The innovation has been, it is said, dictated by republican parsimony.

THE MARCH PAST.

Marshal MacMahon arrived on the ground at three o'clock precisely. The march past was executed immediately. A MISCELLANBOUS BLOCK.

Thousands of people were prevented from seeing the manœuvre. The carriages were

blocked in a dense mass. The members of the diplomatic corps were present, with many notabilities from Paris.

NOT SO VIVACIOUS AS PORMERLY.

An order of the day was read in all the barracks of Paris yesterday forbidding the soldiers to cry out or cheer while under arms; therefore, the enthusiastic cheering which The number of troops in the field to-day is used to welcome Napoleon when he rode down

BEWARDED FOR EXTRA DUTY.

The troops received a half day's extra pay for their part in the review.

Half an hour before the arrival of President MacMahon, rations of cold meat, cheese and wine were served out to the soldiers.

A CLOUDY CLOSING.

The day ended with rain. Much of the grand scene of re-entry to Paris was consequently spoiled. There was music; colors were flying, but the gay dresses of the sightseers presented a pitiable appearance. GOOD HUMORED, AS USUAL.

There were the usual humorous incidents. Several volunteers "of one year" fell from

All passed off quietly and satisfactorily.

INCENDIARY FIRE.

CINCINNATI, Oblo, June 13, 1875. The woollen mills of Roots & Co., at Connersville was burned about two o'cock this morning. Loss. It is freely canvassed by competent judges incendiars. The fire was caused by an

## BEECHER'S SIN.

Astounding Developments in the Great Scandal Case.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE DISCOVERED

The Poison Story Fully Confirmed by a Druggist.

MAY 13, 1871-1 OZ. PRUSSIC ACID . . . . . . 50 CENTS."

Eye-Witnesses to the Criminal Conversation.

A STORY ABOUT A LOUNGE.

What Two Upholsterers Saw in the Tilton Dwelling.

When the adjournment in the great scandal took place on Friday last it was the general impression that the end was near at hand; that the jury would be charged by Judge son and the case be given to them for consideration certainly by the end of week. The popular feeling was one of gladness at the thought that there was a probability of a verdict being reached, and that the whole matter would be allowed to drop out of mind. Of course the speculations as to what the decision of the jury will be were and are still as varied as ever, according to the bias of the parties

Since Friday night, however, the aspect has omewhat changed in the eyes of a certain few. and there appears now to be a prospect of an effort being made to re-open the case for the purpose of admitting some newly discovered evidence on the plaintin's side. Should this be done there is will be arrived at. That this evidence is most important all who read it will admit, and for the benefit of the readeas of the HERALD it is given herewith. That it would have been better to have had it introduced on the trial previous to the present time is certain, but it still remains in the cretion of the Judge as to whether it snall, even at this eleventh hour, be allowed to get in. It un-mistakably confirms both the evidence of Mr. Frank Moulton, as also that of his wife, in reference to the question of Mr. Beecher having poison in his possession, and that too, beyond a doubt, for as will be seen by reading the statement of Mr. G. C. Leys, the chemist and druggist, he positively asserts that he sold Mr. Beecher bettle of hydrocyanic acid, or, as it is commonly termed, prussic acid. He has shown to the writer his ledger, wherein is written an entry of the ale to Mr. Beecher of this

DRALDY POISON, and where it is charged to Mr. Beecher's account. It will be remembered in this connection that Mr. Moulton used in his "statement" the following

language:—

Having made an allusion to Beecher's suicide, it may be well for me to state here the full circumstances of his confession concerning his in posed design. He told me—and repeated to another in my presence—that he had within reach in his own study a poison, which he would take if the story of his orime with Elizabeth should ever come to the public. He told me of a visit which he had made to a photographer's gattery, where he learned that one of the employes had mistaken a glass of poison for a glass of water, and, having taken and drunken it had fallen dead, with sarrely time to drop the glass. Beecher salu that was what he wanted for himself; and, under pleas of making some of this same poison from the photographer, which he told me he intended to use if the revelation of his crime should be made. "And then," he said, "it would be simply r ported that Beecher died of apopiexy; but God and you and I will know what caused my death."

The time w. n Mr. Beecher purchased this poison we shortly after he had been accused of seducing Mrs. Titton, and bears out the statemen of Moulton that Mr. Beecher was prepared, in case the contingency should arise by the publication of the facts in the case, as had been threatened to make away with himself. It also sustains Mrs. Mouiton's evidence that Beecher told her he had some powder or poison in his possession which he was prepared to use in case the necessity should arise.

In order that this point shall be fully understood that particular part of Mrs. Moulton's evidence relating to it is given after Mr. Lev's statement. The value of this evidence to the plaintiff will be readily comprehended, and there is every reason to believe that the most determined effort will be made by his counsel to get it admitted before the case is finally given over to the jury.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT POINT. In addition to the evidence already referred to in regard to the purchasing of the prussic acid by Mr. Beecher two other persons were found by the writer who can testify positively to the fact that Mr. Beecher did have improper intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, as is charged against him on the trial. The whole scheme of the defence has been evidently based on the belief that one could prove the actual of commission. Now, however, at the last moment, it would seem as though the fates have been at work to bring to light the fact, and to bring forth such positive and conclusive evidence that the story told by Theodore Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moulton and Joseph Richards, Mrs. Tilton's brother, is the true oue. In reference to the statement given by the man who saw the transactions of which he speaks it is but proper to state that his name has been suppressed in order that the man shall not be injured in his business, as stated in the account of the interview.

THE CORROBORATION. In addition to the statement of this man there is given an interview had with a man named Price, whom reference is made in the statement, and which corroborates in all essential particulars the facts given as to the scene that occurred in the Tilion parior.

This evidence, if admitted, must have a decided inducace on the jury, and will leave them scarcely any room to bring in other than a verdict which must condemn Rev. Henry Ward

THE POISON TRACED. Having been informed that a Mr. George C. Leys, who formerly kept the drug store at the corner of Fulton and Chinton streets, Brooklyn, had, at one time, sold Rev. Henry Ward Beecher some kind of poison at about the date when the first expose of his intimacy with Mrs. Tilton was threatened, a reporter of the HERALD endeavored to find Mr. Leys. It was discovered that he is now carrying on a grug business at Waitestone, L. I. There he was sought on Saturday last, out when first spoken to on the subject declined to give any information, saying that he had been acquainted with Mr. Beecher for a number of years and had been pretty intimate with him. He should, therefore, preier to be left out of the case, and, in fact, if he knew anything about Mr. Beecher and to his detriment he should not tell it. course," said Mr. Leys, "if I had been called on the witness stand I should have answered all the questions that were put to me truthfully. But now that the case is closed I do not see that I ought to say whether I did or did not sell Mr. echer any potson."

Mr. Leys was tuen asked if he would show his prescription book and any book that he had in which ac entered his sales of poisons. In answer to this, Mr. Leys said he had left his books in the store at Brooklyn; but he did not know that any entry of a sale to Mr. Beecher of a poison would appear on it, for it was more than likely that in the case of so well known a man as Mr. Beecher he should let him have anything be wanted without question or even requiring the

Leys at this time declined to say any more and the HEBALD representative left.

SEARCHING THE BOOKS. The next move was to the store formerly occupied by Mr. Leys, but now carried on by Meaker & Shea. These gentlemen, when the errand was explained to them, kindly gave all the facilities in their power, and placed their books at the disposal of the reporter for the time being. A careful search was made through them, but no entry could be found of a prescription

Feeling, however, confident that Mr. Levs knew more than he was willing to state, a visit was paid to some of his personal friends and their good offices brought into requisition, in order to get Mr. Leys to make the desired avowal. Accordingly, another visit was made to Whitestone yesterday, which resulted in a perfect confirmation by Mr. Leys of the facts already surmised. Mr. Leys after being conversed with for a considerable time, and through the pressure brought to bear on him by his friends, who were present at the interview, finally concluded to give the whole story, saying that he did not see, now that the evidence is all in, that he was committing any wrong to tell what he did know. He therefore, in answer to the questions put to him, made the following statement:-

It is with the greatest reluctance that I speak about any transactions that have occurred between Mr. Beecher and myself, and it is only by reason of the great influence you have brought to bear on me that I am induced to give you the information you seek. In the first place, however, let me say that up to the present I have been induced to keep silent this matter, through my friendship and the personal regard that I entertained for Mr. Beecner during my acquaintance with him, and which has extended over a period of many years.

MRS. MOULTON CONFIRMED. You have asked me the question whether I ever sold Mr. Beecher any poison. To this I must reply that I have, and I will tell you how it occurred and how the fact was brought to my recollection and the whole history of the matter. It was as follows:-During the course of the trial, and while Mrs. Moulton was giving her testimony on the witness stand I was one morning sitting in my store bere, and reading the account of her testimony as given in the HERALD, when I came to the paragraph in which she referred to Beecher teiling her that he had a powder or poison at home on his library table, which he was prepared to take at any time. As I read this it came across my mind like a flasu that I had sold some poison to Mr. Beecher in the year 1871. I turned round on my chair and spoke to Rev. J. Beers, a Presbyterian clergyman, who was on a visit to my family and who at the time was sitting with me. I called his attention to the paragraph and said, "Do you see Mrs. Moulton testifies that Beecher told her that he some poison in his room, and that be intended to make away with him-I believe I sold him some stuff that he could do it with too." So impressed was I with the fact that I called my son and told bim to bring me my ledger, in which I kept Mr. Beecher's account.

THE ENTRY OF THE SALE. When he brought it to me I said to Mr. Beers, "Now, we shall soon see if I aid let Mr. Beecher have any poison, for it will be entered here. I feel sure that I did, but let us look to make assurance doubly sure."

Mr. Beers was, like myself, somewhat excited over the matter, and he expressed a great borror at the thought even that it could be possible for a man like Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to contemplate putting himself out of existence. I turned to the account, and there, to my great grief and sorrow, I found the following entry, which fully confirmed my previous recoilec-

MAY 13, 1871-ONE OUNCE OF PRUSSIC ACID. FIFTY and which I now show you

Mr. Beers and myself talked the subject over for some time, and he tried to persuade me not to speak of the fact to any one, and I gave him a promise finally not to say a word about the sale of the poison to Mr. Beecher while the trial was going on, being convinced that it was my duty to keep silent unless called upon by the proper person. I. as I have previously stated, give you this information now most unwillingly.

SEEKING A KNOWLEDGE OF POISONS. The circumstances attending the sale of the to my mind immediately I saw the entry the ledger, although, from the time I sold the poison until the moment I read Mrs. Moulton's evidence. I had forgotten the fact. I remember Mr. Beecher coming into my store on th day mentioned and chatting with me, often his habit, when, after talked on general topics, the conversation was turned by Mr. Beecher to the subject of poisons. He questioned me about the several kinds and asked about their component parts, their general effect, &c. After talking with him on these points for some little time he made the inquiry as to what the effect of arsenic would be on the human system, what dose it would require to destroy life, what symptoms would be after it was taken tue stomach, and what appearance body would present after I explained all these points to him, and he then asked me if I did not think arsenic would be the best thing for a man to take if he wanted to make au end of his life. To this I replied that I thought not. Prussic acta would be, in my opinion, the quietest and surest thing to take. We still kept on talking on poisons, and he again asked me WHAT THE "YMPTOMS WOULD BE

after a man had taken a dose of prussic acid. He also asked me what sort of an appearance face would present immediately before and after death, and whether there would be any indications observable by which people could detect that a poison had been taken and that the death had not been brought about by natural causes. He like wise asked me if there would be any odor or smell observap'e that would lead to the conclusion that there had been anything wrong. I explained all these points pretty thoroughly to him, and in the course of so doing I told him the quantity that would kill a person. The conversation at the time made but little impression on my mind, for I thought he was merely asking me the questions he did out of curiosity.

Finally, just before he was leaving the store, he asked me to give aim some prussic acid, which I id, not thinking that he had any intention of making an improper use of it. In fact, no such thought entered my head. I gave him a one-ounce bottle, which had not been opened, but was done up just the same as when I bought it. It had a label on it, on which was printed

"HYDROCYANIC ACID," with directions how to preserve the strength of the acid, &c., together with the name of the chemists by whom it was made. The name of this firm was, I toink, Squibbs although it might have been Weightman. I it was the former, however; I was in the habit of trading with that house at that time. That is all the information I can give you, and I think I have told you everything that I

The HERALD representative noticed that in the ledger where the entry of the poison was made it was not by itself but ran on, lollowing the entry or some goods purchased by Mr. Beecher previously, and succeeded on the next lines by other entries of goods purchased subsequent to the date of May 13, 1871. This fact is mentioned to show that the entry was evidently a genuine one. MRS. MOULTON'S TESTIMONY.

The following is the section of the evidence given by Mrs. Moulton to which Mr. Leys re-

Mr. Beecher lay down, on the lounge and I gave Mr. Heecher lay down on the lounge and I gave thin a cover, and he said. "This is probably my inst conversation with you, I feet that if Mr. Filton publishes my letter of apolog, it is useless for me to try any longer to live it down: I have never fest that I had much to hope for from Theodore; he has been faithless; he is a faitbless man; no seems to lose signt of the fact that in striking at me, or in stating the truth concerning me, he sacrifices his wife, and if the letter of apology is published I might as well go

out of life, it is useless trying to live it down." And I said, "Mr. Beecher, there is something of the for you to do than that. I think it would be a very you," I said, "No. I can to do. Go down to your church and confess your crime. They will forgive you." He said, "No. I cannot do that, for the sake of the woman who has given me her love, for her children, for my family, for my church, for my influence throughout the whole world, that I can never do. I will die before I will confess it." And I said, "Sooner or later the truth in this case will come out. It is much better that you should take your case in your own hands and state it to your church—give to them a confession such as you could make to them, and I am sure they would forgive you." He said, "No. that I cannot do. My children would despise me. I could not go back to my home, and my church would not forgive me, they would not deal with me as you have done. There would be nothing left for me to do. My work would be finished. It would be better that I should go out of his than to remain any longer in it." And I said, "You could write for some paper. You could go to your farm and write." He said:—"No; if they would not itsen to hear me preach, they certainly would not read anything that I should write. Besides, my position in life is that of a spiritual and moral teacher. If I can no longer hold that position, then there is nothing left for me, and I am resolved to take my life. I have a powder at home, on my library table, which I have prepared, which I shall take and shall sink quietly af, as If yoing to steep, without a struggle. I haven't any desire to twe; I have nothing to live for; in just, I pray for death as a happy release from all my trials and troubles."

WHAT WAS-SEEN IN TILNO'S HOUSE. WHAT WAS-SEEN IN TILTON'S HOUSE. The following statement was obtained from a

man who was engaged in laying carpets in the nouse of Theodore Tilton in the month of October, 1869. The name of this man, aithough known to the HERALD, is withheld for reasons that well be understood. It may, however, stated that he is now occupying, and has during the past two years occupied, a store and carried on a business on one of the principal streets in Brooklyn. He is also well known in the community, and is a man of family and means. He says substantially as follows: In the fall of 1869, in the month of October, but the precise day I cannot now recollect, I engaged by a man named Price to assist him in laving carpets in the house of Theodore Tilton in Livingston street We were there doing this work during two days, commencing each day at about ten o'clock and leaving off somewhere in the neighborhood of three in the afternoon. On the second day, along in the afternoon, I remember hearing the door bell ring. Price and myself were then finish. answered the door herself, and let in an elderly-looking man, whom I subsequently learned and know to be Henry Ward Beecher. As soon as the door was closed Mr Beecher seized hold of Mrs. Tilton and clasped his arms around her waist, drew her to him and kissed her, and she returned it. In fact, Beecher raised her off her feet during the operation and pressed her body so close to his own that it made an indelible impression on my mind at the time. The whole act was one that gave me the idea, which can never be effaced, that the relations between the two were of such intimacy as could only exist between a man and a woman who were estaer matrimonially or CRIMINALLY BELATED.

The two, after this first salute, walked into the front parlor, on the left hand side of the hall as you enter from the street. Mr. Beecher his arm still around Mrs. Tilton's waist and spoke to her, and she to him in the most affectionate manner so far as I could judge from their actions. He was bending down to talk to her, with his face all smiles, while she looked up into his countenance appearing more than pleased with the attentions Mr. Beecher was paying and she receiving. I asked Price if he knew who the man was he said "Yes, that is Beecher, the preacher." I remarked, "They are a pretty loving couple, I guess. Did you see how he lifted her up and pressed her to him?" Price said, "Yes; and I guess I'll take a peep and see what they are doing." Whereupon he went through into the room at the end of the hall. In a moment he came back to me and told me that he had been looking through the keyhole of the door dividing the front parlor from the library, and had seen Mr. Beecher ON THE SOFA

with Mrs. Tilton in such a position as to leave no room for doubt as to what they were doing. In fact, to use Price's own words, he said, "Beecher is having a good time, I guess; he's got it all fixed." I asked him what he meant, when he replied, "You know what I mean very well, if you want to get it straighter, I'll tell you." He then averred that he meant criminal intercourse between the parties. I had left my hat and some of my tools on the manterpiece of the room where Beecher was, and I said to Price, "I have a good mind to go in there suddenly and get my things that I le't there." He dared me to do it, and I said I would go in. With that I went across the hallway, opened the door and walked to the mantel and took my tools. The door one inward and benind it there was a lounge. As I walked across the room, went in, I saw no one, just as I got to the mantel I heard a rustle. I turned round to walk out wuen I saw Mr. Beecher. as it were, just rising from the floor with one hand on the end of the lounge and moving away from Mrs. Tilton, who was sitting or reclining or it, with her skirts very much disordered. Mr. Beecher was directly in front of her. I drew my own conclusions but said nothing until I got outside in the ball, where I left Price looking in through the crack of the door. I then told him what I had seen, and he said he saw Mr. Beecher, as I went in, kneeling in front of Mrs. Tilton, and that when I disturbed them he had risen from that position, and, as he did so, burriedly arranged his dress. Mrs. Tilton made no movement to arrange her clothing, so far as I saw. The time that I was in the room, of course, was very short, but I took in the scene like a flash. took place after that I do not know, for we left the house. The job was paid for by an elderly lady, who said she was the housekeeper. Her name I do not know for certain, but I believe it was Dennis. Previous to this occurrence I had always thought that Mr. Beecher was a great preacher and a good man from what I had read about him, but I was then convinced, as I am now, that he was and is

A GREAT HYPOCRITE. I cannot understand how it is that the facts that I know any thing about this matter have come out, for I have talked of it to but two people, one of whom is a great personal friend. I have tried to keep out of the trial and should not have told you what I have except for your persistency. I nave all along been airaid that, if I said anything to nort Mr. Beecher, my customers would leave me, for a great many of them are members of Plymouth church, and I know they are doing all they possibly can to save Mr. Beecher. The ladies go round and use their influence, and it was only the other day a lady was in my store, and asked me my opinion of Mr. Beecher, while she was buying some goods. I told her that il she asked my opinion I should say he was a hypocrite. Without more ado she turned round and said :-"If you think so little of Mr. Heecher I can't deal with you any more," and walked out. WHAT PRICE KNOWS. After leaving the man who gave the information

contained in the foregoing statement an effort

was made to dod out the man Price. This was a work which involved no little amount of perseverance and time, for there was a doubt as to the initials of his name. There are a great number of Prices, as a giance at the Brooking Directory will show, but the right man was finally discovered to be John J. Price, an upholsterer, employed in Wilmore & Boyden's carpet store, No. 55 West Thirty-third street, New York city. He, like the other, however, when spoken to on the subject appeared to be scared almost to death that his acquaintance with any lacts pertinent to the great trial should have leaked out. In the first justance he attempted to deny that he knew anything at all, but as soon as the name of the other man was mentioned to him a change took place, and, instead of his being the interro gated, he turned the tables and assumed the role of the interrogator. He wanted to know what had een said and how much his connection with the case was known. Being finally satisfied that the whole story had been told to the HERALD representative he seemed inclined to be more communicative. It was, however, only by digt of

the most strenuous cross-examination that Price would admit the truth of all the material points given above. For instance, although he admitted seeing Mr. Beecher coming into the house, as already described, and the meeting between him and Mrs. Tilton, yet it was only by steady persistence that his knowledge of the subsequent facts was obtained. After conv raing with him for several hours he stated that the facts related above in reference to the scene, and the acts which he saw in the parior while

PEEPING THROUGH THE EZYHOLE of the library door, as well as while his fellow-worker went in for his hat and tools, were correct. When asked to come out in a straightforward manner with a clear, full and decideds statement he declined to de so, saying that it was nothing in his pocket to tell what he knew, but that he might get into trouble, and persisted in saying that for the present he would say no more. He stated nevertheless that if called into court and places upon the witness stand he would tell all he knew. He had not volunteered any information, he said, for the reason that he had no time to spare to hange around the court; that he had to look after his own work and to mind his own affairs. Besides, said Price, "I should get nothing for my trouble and I can't afford to lose money. You have, it seems to me, all the facts and you do not want me to say any more," Finding that Price would say nothing additional he was left to his own reflections.

INTERVIEW WITH EX-JUDGE SAMUEL D. MORRIS. In order to ascertain whether the counsel for the plaintiff were aware of the existence such evidence as the foregoing which would so materially affect their sides of the issue now on trial; and also to find out what steps, if any, were in contemplation looking to the introduction of it (if known) to a proper form to the jury a visit was paid to ex-Judge Samuel Morris last evening. A brief statement was made to that gentleman, giving an outline of the evidence which had been discovered, and the question was put to the Judge asking him. if he was aware of the lacts as stated.

Judge Morris replied as follows:-"Yes, sir; 2 was informed of them a day or two since. I have made personal inquiry, and believe the statements to be true."

REPORTER .- Do you think it probable that any action will be taken to have this important evidence introduced on the trial, and is it in the power of the Court to admit it if offered?

Judge Morris-I do not think it proper to say anything upon the subject at this time

THE WHISKEY FRAUDS.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE RING-

BEPORTS OF COMPROMISE DENIED. ST. Louis, Mo., June 13, 1875. Indictments have been found against five more prominent members of the so-called Watskew but the arrests have not yell Ring; but the arrests have not yet been made, nor have the names of the parties indicted transpired. It is alleged evidence against the Ring is turning up in unexpected quarters, and that it is very strong and convincing.

The reports that the government has compromised with the members of the Ring are emphatically denied by officials, who assert that the presentation of the parties implicated will be vigorous and determined.

MURDER OR SUICIDE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13, 1875. This merning, at nine o'clock, Pallito Sasch, & German, aged fifty-six years, living alone at Bowmansville, Erie county, was found dead in his bed, with his throat cut in two places and a razor in, his hand. The room was spattered with blood and blood tracks were lound leading from the room to the front door, giving cause for a suspicion of murder. Intense excitement prevails in the neighborhood.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A HERALD special letter from Kingston Jam., under date of June 5, supplies the following naval intelligence:—The United States steamer Shawmut called into this port, and left on the 4th inst tor Honduras. The United States steamer Shaumut, Captain Norton, arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, May 29, and left June 4 for Honduras.

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